

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2740.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in HONGKONG. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
 - 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$100 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one week.
 - 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
 - 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with every payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
 - 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$8,168,062.50
RESERVE FUND 5,482,137.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 8,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
A. MCNACHIE, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
L. FOSBERGER, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 1 month, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,100,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman, Managing Directors.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
Hon. C. P. CHATER.
Vice-Chairman.

LEY SING, Esq.
J. S. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
ROON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and on Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELLTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(Established A.D. 1841).

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS ANALYTICAL, FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS. PERFUMERS. PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS. SEEDSMEN. WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS. CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AERATED WATERS By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES. Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

We have to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS

When practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight and postage paid.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escala, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 27th of January, at 4.30 p.m., at which the following Rule will be submitted for the approval of the Meeting:

RULE.

"If the Stewards or any ten Members of the Club who shall certify the same in writing shall be of opinion that the conduct of any member, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club, the Stewards may request such member to resign, and if the member so requested shall not resign within one month after such request, the Stewards shall convene, or call, Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of expelling the said member. Such Extraordinary General Meetings shall be convened, called and held, and the resolutions thereof shall be passed, confirmed, and circulated, in the manner prescribed by rules 31 and 32 of the Club."

This Meeting has been called in consequence of the following written regulation which is signed by ten resident Members of the Club.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

To the Stewards of THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned resident members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are of opinion that it is desirable for the interests of the Club that a Rule should be forthwith passed and confirmed, providing for the resignation or expulsion from the Club of any member whose conduct, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club.

Accordingly we hereby request that you will call Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club under rules 30, 31 and 32, for the purpose of passing and confirming such a rule as above mentioned, and we suggest that such rule might be worded somewhat as follows:

(Here follows the Rule as above set out and the names of the ten resident members.)

By Order of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

Intimations.

APOLLINARIS.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

The filling at the Apollinaris Spring amounted to—
12,720,000 Bottles.....in 1888.
15,822,000 Bottles.....in 1889.
17,670,000 Bottles.....in 1890.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & CHINA.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LEATHER GOODS, FANCY STATIONERY, TOYS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1891.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

WORKS of late Dr. John Henry Newman new and cheaper editions.

Locks Mining and Ore Dressing Machinery. Jones—Asbestos its properties and occurrences. Studies in the Poetry of Robt. Browning. Woodrums Gardening in India. Burnside's Quilt at Home. Scientific Modern Chess. Fret Cutting and Wood Carving. Acting Charades.

Photographic Holiday Work. The Colonists Medical Handbook. Mosaic of Art Vol. for 1891. Wall Map of China. 5 Strong Champion Banjos and Vox Horns. Accordeons. Brown Leather Shoes. Dancing Pumpa. Ladies Walking and Dancing Shoes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1890.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW SADDLERY.

BUCKSKIN RACING SADDLES, HACK SADDLES, LADIES' SADDLES, SADDLE CLOTHS, WEIGHT CLOTHS, PONY CLOTHING, JOCKEY WHIPS, DRIVING WHIPS.

PONY HARNESS. SIRINGLES, GIRTHS, BRIDLES, STIRRUP LEATHERS and WEBS. SADDLERS GOODS and STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds. RIDING BOOTS, JOCKEY BOOTS, BOOT TOPS. SADDLE PASTE, VARNISH, BOOT TOP LIQUID

Hongkong, 29th December, 1890.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

ALWAYS in stock our usual well-known Brands of WINES and SPIRITS, &c. "SPECIALLY BLENDED LIQUEUR WHISKY." "P E S A L I A"

The new digestive Condiment used as ordinary Salt with meals. THEATRICAL REQUISITES:—Spirit Gum, Grease Paints, Rouge, &c., &c. Triplicate Mirrors, Ladies' Cutlery, Combs, Lids, &c. Gents' Chest Expanding Braces. Sole Agents for "HEATH'S EMPLASTRUM" an efficacious and unfailing remedy for poisons suffering from "Scurf" "Canker," "Seedy Toes," "Thrush," &c.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1890.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising a large variety of DRESS SUITING from \$30 upwards. TWEEDS for SUITS, ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPES, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING BREECHES and LEGGINGS. EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LISLE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW SONGS.

In this tender Evening Hour—Charles Deacon. At the Dance—Gerald M. Lane. I was never more surprised—Lewie Hana. A brighter day will dawn—Lewie Hana. The Return—W. C. Levey. The Sweetest Music—E. R. Marriot. Away far Away—Edith Marriot. Twenty Miles to London Town—G. M. Lane. The Old Old Tale—A. H. Behrend. The Light of Home—Frank L. Moll. Ah well-a-day—Mrs. Arthur Goodale. Say but the word—Felix Corbett. The house where I was born—J. L. Molloy. Love's Absence—Lindsay Leav. x. Bridget O'Grady—Lewie Hana. The Jolly Boy's Club—E. J. Lonnem. Come back my love to me—J. T. Gardner. Union Jack—J. M. Capel. Through Life—Howard Talbot. Sweet Genevieve—Henry Tucker. The Home—Lewie Hana—Carl Willoughby. There surely late—Hope Temple. The Fairy of the Ring—Chanticleer. The Lily Bride—Lewie Hana. In Sylvian Glade—Walter W. Hodgcock. The Vivandiere—Josiah Booth.

NEW WALTZES.

A Dream of Venice—Ere. Audain. Ferryman John—Otto Roeder. Yours Always—A. Gwylm Crowe. Trip Away—Felix Hana. Little Huntsman—Otto Roeder. Mon Ami—Gerald M. Lane. Summer Flirt—Gerald M. Lane. Loves Dreamland—Otto Roeder. Autumn Flowers—T. P. Royle. Marina—Willelm Vandervell. Paris in London—Yvan Range. Stories—Ed. St. Quentin. The Melba—Ch. Stephane. The Red Hussar—F. Bucalossi. Jessica—Carl Henson. The Flower Maiden—D'Anvergne. Dorothy Dene—Hermann Ross. Miriam—Gilbert Byrass. Golden Rod—Mrs. Frank Macklelan. Capt. Therese—Charles Coote. La Bella Inglese—Francisco Astrella. Corinne—Ernest Bucalossi. La Fete—W. C. Levey. Tres Donces—Théo. Bonheur. Sweetest and Dearest—Florence Fare. Dana Tes Year—Emile Waldeufel. Extremadura—E. Bucalossi. La Cholo—Florence Fare. Golconda—Peppewell Royle. The Chorollaina—Edw. Scott.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "PALINURUS".

SPECIALITIES IN: BALL COSTUME MATERIALS, GILT & SILVER TRIMMINGS for FANCY COSTUMES.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "AMOV," Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 10th January, 1891.

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "GUY MANNERING," Captain Ford, will be despatched for the above port, on or about the 15th January, 1891.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th December, 1890.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIDET," Captain W. I. Brown, will leave for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 7th January, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and ROMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE and FUME.

THE Company's Steamship "MELPOMENE," Captain A. Miesel, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at NOON, taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON. THE Company's Steamship "PAKLING," R. H. Macgugh, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th January.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(Subject to Alteration.)

BATAVIA, [THURSDAY, 1 Feb. 2th.

THE Steamship "BATAVIA," sailing at NOON, on THURSDAY, the 5th Feb., 1891, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE. FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver and Victoria.....\$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma.....\$213.00
To Portland, Oregon.....\$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul.....\$260.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee.....\$275.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati.....\$280.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara.....\$300.00
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.....\$300.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine).....\$295.00
To Halifax, St. Johns.....\$305.00
To Liverpool.....\$325.00
To London, via Liverpool.....\$330.00
To Paris and Bremen.....\$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....\$355.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Military, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only. Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A., will be granted, available for 6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.

(Tickets redeemable from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A., not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued, available for 12 months at double fare (Mexican Dollars).

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Passengers must be sent to our Office with addresses marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

V.R.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 18th day of January 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain Reimknecht, with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on 17th January, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, or San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....\$393.75
To Liverpool.....\$325.00
To London.....\$330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding, overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....\$393.75
To Liverpool.....\$325.00
To London.....\$330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding, overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

ANTI-NATIONS.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

PURE WINES.

WE beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our WINE LIST, for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

SHERRY. per case, bottle.
VINO GENEROSO—a generous round wine, green seal \$ 6.00 10.00
VINO DE PASTO—a medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal \$10.00 12.00
AMONTILLADO—a high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal \$12.00 14.00
DELICIOUS—the very finest sherry procurable, 6 years in bottle \$14.00 16.00

PORT.
Superior quality \$10.00 12.00
Invalid Port, gold seal \$12.00 14.00
Old Tawny, soft and mature, black seal \$14.00 16.00
Specially selected old vintage \$20.00 24.00

BURGUNDY.
BEAUNE—a full-bodied Red Burgundy with strengthening properties \$14.00 16.00
CHABLIS—a mellow White Burgundy, fine flavour and bouquet \$14.00 16.00

CHAMPAGNE.
AVIZE—a well matured, specially selected dry wine \$18.00 20.00
LEMOINE—VINO DE CHAMPAGNE ROYAL—As supplied regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons, and the chief clubs in London, &c. \$22.00 24.00
Per case of 24 bottles \$23.00 25.00

We are Sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 29th December, 1890. [37]



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched, by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZET WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

At No. 4, Bellvue Terrace, on the 11th inst., the wife of CHARLES MOONEY, of a son.

At No. 1, Albany, on the 10th inst., the wife of J. S. JUDAH, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

At the magisterial inquiry into the *Namoa* piracy a new feature was introduced into the investigation last Thursday by Mr. G. B. Eldridge, chief officer of the hapless steamer, being called upon to give his opinion as to the preventive measures necessary to protect vessels sailing out of

this port from similar outrages. Whether this actually comes within the scope of what is *de facto* a Coroner's inquest on the death of Captain Pocock, Mr. Petrasen, and the other victims of the piratical attack may be a matter of doubt, but in any case the question is one which the Government authorities must effectually deal with as early as possible. Mr. Eldridge's views as to measures of prevention are almost identical with the suggestions made in these columns some weeks since. He considers that all passengers' luggage should be thoroughly examined before being shipped, as is done at all the Treaty Ports of China by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and suggests that this examination should be conducted under the direction and control of the local Government. Chinese passengers ought to be carefully searched, and all arms or dangerous combustibles strictly prohibited from being taken on board. These duties, in this expert's opinion, could not be efficiently performed by the regular officers of any vessel, who have their own particular duties to attend to, and he therefore considers that examination sheds should be established at each wharf in the colony and placed in charge of employes of the Government. His reason for saddling the Government with this responsibility is a rather curious one—namely, that if the proposed examination of Chinese passengers and their baggage were adopted and put into operation by only one shipping company or firm, a good deal of odium would attach to that firm or company, and unless the whole of the shipping firms and companies agreed to combine in these preventive measures, those who insisted on what no doubt will be considered as inconveniences in the way of Chinese passengers, would be greatly prejudiced. This may be all very true, and *prima facie* it is sensible reasoning, but did it not strike Mr. Eldridge, and it is not apparent to everybody else, who has given the subject careful consideration, that the proposed remedy, in order to be effective, must be made compulsory by law? If any action is taken by the Hongkong Government to place murderous piratical raids like those associated with the steamers *Spark*, *Greyhound*, *Namoa*, and others almost equally notorious, beyond the range of possibility, so far as ships loading in and sailing from this colony are concerned, it must be universal in its application—all vessels must be bound by the same rules. And, of course, whatever measures it may be considered advisable to adopt for the safety of the travelling public they can only be rendered operative by special legal enactment.

Now, we agree with the Chief Officer of the *Namoa* that it would probably be the better plan to have the proposed examination sheds under Government control; but still it must not be lost sight of that there are one or two difficulties that may prove obstructive. The amusing fiction about Hongkong being a free port, and all sentimental "bosh" of that sort need not be seriously considered in face of the tangible existence of a Chinese Customs office in Queen's Road Central and of a blockade of the entire island by cruisers flying the dragon flag that has never been so strict and so injurious to our native commerce as at present; in addition to the disagreeable fact that a wholesale search of passengers is actively carried on under Government sanction by the myrmidons of the Opium Farmer, not only on board every ship that arrives in harbour but actually in the public streets and thoroughfares of the colony. But what must be seriously regarded is the very important question of finance. If the Government could see its way to add to the duties of the Harbour Department, or to increase the scope of the Imports and Exports Office, to the extent indicated by Mr. Eldridge, the question arises as to who will pay for this additional safeguard to the safety of the officers and passengers of coasting vessels. That is really the point to be decided, and on which there are bound to be differences of opinion. The Government will urge that it is the business of the shipping firms and companies to adequately provide for the safety of their officers and passengers; and, on the other hand, the representatives of shipping interests will contend that this is a duty the Government owes to the illegals. We have no hesitation in giving our opinion that the cost of these undoubtedly necessary precautions in a place like Hongkong should be defrayed by the shipowner. Officers of ships are or ought to be, well acquainted with the risks they have to run, and it is their own fault if they do not provide as far as can be done for their own protection; but to ensure the safety of passengers from murder and robbery while on board ship is clearly the duty of the ship-owners to their clients, and a law to enforce that obligation being properly carried out is the inevitable sequel to the *Namoa* tragedy. But in addition to these precautions on shore, the

necessity for stricter discipline on board ship at sea is obvious. All officers should be compelled while on watch to wear some sort of uniform and to carry a revolver, and as the *Namoa* affair clearly indicated, some means of combining in the event of a piratical attack should be provided on board every ship. Half a dozen resolute men armed with revolvers could hold fifty Chinese at bay, but they must be prepared and, as OLIVER CROMWELL forcibly expressed it, while trusting in God, "keep their powder dry."

TELEGRAMS.

THE RED-INDIAN ON THE WAR PATH.

LONDON, January 9th.
The Sioux Indians have attacked the Troops, and the Shoshones in Idaho are burning the towns the whites fleeing.

(From *Straits Papers*).
BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, December 30th.
The Revenue returns for the three quarters ending with Christmas show one and a quarter million above the estimate. The *Times* expects that the Hon'ble G. J. Goschen will have a surplus of two million.

DR. KOCH'S TREATMENT.
At St. Petersburg two deaths have taken place under Dr. Koch's treatment.

NEW YEAR HONORS.

January 1st.
His Honour Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Chief Justice Singapore, has been knighted.
The Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, Resident Councillor, Penang, and Colonel Walker, Perak, are made Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

[The Knighthood conferred on the Chief Justice is regarded as a usual and proper compliment, and the community is gratified thereby.]

[It is presumed that the C.M.G. conferred on Colonel Walker is in recognition of the soldierly qualities of the Perak Sikhs.]
[It is erroneous to suppose that Mr. Skinner is the senior of the Straits cadet service. He is second in seniority.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

It is reported that the Chinese troopship *Fuchin* will shortly take troops from Nanking to Formosa.

H.M.S. *Landre* went into dock this morning previous to her departure to Singapore to meet the new commander-in-chief.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Jan. 11th, are:—Europeans 189, and Chinese 2,163; total 2,352.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Lembar* will sail for Singapore for this port at 3.30 p.m. on the 9th inst.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE libel case against the *Straits Independent* by Mr. Woodbridge, manager of the landing sheds, has resulted in a commitment to the Assizes. Mr. Berger being allowed to enter into personal recognisances to appear.

THE Russian steamer *Balkal* got badly ashore in the Shanghai river on the 4th inst., and the *Palat* left her anchorage from the Model Settlement on the evening of the 5th, with pilot Cunningham on board to render assistance and towed her off the following day.

THE Band of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.45 p.m.:—

March "Alison" Walsden.
"Loved and Lost" Walsden.
"Boat Song" Van Menn.
"Forget me not" Macbeth.
"Folia" Macbeth.

We have received a copy of an interesting Chinese legend entitled "The Fairy Foxes" from the enterprising publishing firm of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. The production is neatly bound, and well got up, and commencing, as does in the good old style of "More than a thousand years ago," it follows the sympathies and attracts the attention of the reader at once. It ends, too, with a moral, which covers though it be, is worth double what the book costs.

JAMES Patterson, who said he hailed from the "Land of the Mountain and the Food" was charged before Mr. Wise this morning with being a rogue and vagabond and with being a worthless son of man, inasmuch as he had not where to lay his head. James, apparently, had on a previous occasion been housed at the expense of the nation for some trivial misdeed, and Mr. Wise, perhaps thinking that it is sometimes kind to be cruel, sent J. P. into retirement for the period of one month.

"I was a little drunk" was the only defence Ching Ng was able to give Mr. Wise at the Magistrate's morning in answer to the charge of pouring a ladle full of boiling water down a fellow lodger's back a few days before Xmas. It appeared the parties lived in a coolie house together and whilst the complainant was washing himself Ching made the remark that it was his turn to wash first, and the complainant told him to wait. This apparently ruffled the defendant's fine feelings, and seeing boiling water which was in a ladle near at hand, he poured it down the back of his enemy, since which time the latter has been in the Hospital. The Magistrate sentenced Ching to six months' hard labour, the sentence to date from the day of the assault.

THE many friends of Miss Grace Plalated and Mr. Charles Harding will be glad to learn that in spite of the recent breaking up of their matrimonial home in Shanghai, the lines of these talented ladies have been cast in pleasant places in the Model Settlement, and with the assistance of the local amateurs they produced "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on Saturday night with very satisfactory results. It is, we believe, Miss Plalated's intention to return to Hongkong in time to catch the next homeward bound American mail, and if so it is to be hoped that the fair Gracie will be prevailed on to give at least one or two performances, even if these should take the form of high-class concerts. Hongkong can ill afford to lose an article of Miss Plalated's merits and attainments pass through without due recognition.

A WEAK mind sinks under prosperity, as well as under adversity. A strong and deep one has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Bangkok convey intelligence of a large fire there, in Sampan Street, which occurred on the night of the 9th instant and resulted in the destruction of fully 300 houses.

CAPTAIN A. PETERSEN (His Siamese Majesty's gunboat *Gladys*) died on the 27th ultimo. The deceased officer, who was 54 years of age, had been many years in Siam and was universally respected.

AS H.M.S. *Wanderer* steamed out of harbour yesterday morning flying her homeward-bound pennant, her yard-arms were manned and she was lustily cheered while passing the other men-of-war in port.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Manila Chamber of Commerce has wisely telegraphed to the Minister for the Colonies praying him to suspend the new Customs tariff recently announced, pending receipt of a memorial on the subject which is being forwarded by mail.

It must be highly gratifying to the promoters of the entertainment which is to be held at the City Hall on Thursday evening next, in aid of the *Serpent* Relief Fund, to find how quickly the seats have been booked. Very few now remain, and we would advise those who have not already secured tickets to lose no time in doing so.

A COMPETITION for the subscription handicap Challenge Cup and Range Spoons of the Hongkong Rifle Association was held on Saturday last, the Cup being won for the first time by Sergt. A. Mann, of the Police, with a total of 56 points; P.C. A. Watson taking the 500 yards spoon with 29 points and Mr. Woodin taking for 500 yards with the same score. Fifteen members competed.

COMPANY Sergt.-Major Sinclair, R.E. died on Saturday evening from an attack of bronchitis. The deceased had only just completed his twenty-one years' service and was to have left for England by the troopship due here next month. His funeral, which took place shortly after nine o'clock this morning, was accompanied by the band of the A. & S. Highlanders and many of his comrades.

THE *Bangkok Times* states that Messrs. Law, Rosen and Karakhanian, of the Sapphires and Rubies of Siam, Limited, accompanied by Mr. Allegri, left Bangkok for Moung Krat by the steamer *Capt. Clear* on the 24th December. Mr. Gibbons, representative of the Company was, we regret to hear, prevented by ill-health from travelling by the same boat, but will take an early opportunity of next steaming to the scene of operations by next steamer.

WE (*Bangkok Times*) hear that the *Siam Herald*, a weekly paper started in Bangkok some few months ago and shortly afterwards discontinued—for various reasons (was want of support one of them) is again to be issued on the 1st day of January. Of course our old friend Mr. Smith is the printer and publisher and we naturally hope for him that it will be a success, but a good deal of attention will have to be given to the raking in of the shreds if he means to make money. Newspaper publishers here, it appears, a great deal to learn in this part of the world.

FRANCE's decline in population, threatens soon to take the appalling form of there being more deaths than births. A century ago France had a population of 26,000,000, Russia had only 25,000,000, Austria 17,000,000, Prussia 15,000,000, and England 12,000,000. To-day, Russia possesses 90,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 46,000,000, Austria 38,000,000 and France 36,000,000. The birth-rate is 5.7 per 1000 in Italy, 10 in Germany, 12.9 in Russia, 13.7 in England, and 1.19 in France. The disparity of increase on the part of France as contrasted with Russia and Germany, is, of course, not wholly due to a lower birth-rate; her territory has shrunk, while theirs has been greatly extended.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that in celebration of the Colony's Jubilee, the different Government offices be closed at 1 p.m. on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th January inst.

H.E. the Governor has accepted the resignation of Mr. F. A. Hazeldan as Acting Clerk of Councils from the 1st inst., and has appointed Mr. A. M. Thomson to that post until further notice.

His Excellency the Governor has in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, made the following appointments, to date from the 1st inst.:—Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes to be Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue; and Mr. A. K. Travers to be Postmaster-General.

The Union Church has been licensed by His Excellency the Governor for the celebration of marriages under the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance, 1875.

THE editor of a moral publication issued in one of the Australian colonies allows his "Constant Reader" to hold forth in half-column of print on the evils of drink and cigars. Here is a sample:—

"Every young man entering upon life should pray for strength to resist the carnal indulgences of drink and tobacco. They are a clog upon the higher spiritual life, the life of the soul, and every person who uses either of them is in danger of taking the downward road. One case occurs to me particularly—namely, of two friends, a stout and a thin, who were both engaged in the same job and got into trouble. His plan of campaign was to consider the patient through the window and the keyhole, and by way of corroboration he took no less than three respectable Christian friends along with him—gentlemen whose testimony would stand inspection if it was necessary to swear to anything bad. They went along together after dark, and if the party could have climbed the wall quietly all would have been right, but unhappily the Christians were short and thick and fat, and couldn't jump over two panes of glass. Moreover, one of them had to sneeze violently on top of the wall, and next moment the defendant rushed out with a stick and everybody on the head. He struck out in all directions with the unreasoning frenzy of a wild beast, and in about two minutes the whole party was swelled up to such an extent through assault and battery that it couldn't have got through a gate, and was so much disorganized as to be unfit for human inspection. The whole force were in a fair way to be killed, only their assailant fainting from excitement and over-exertion, and they got their second wind, and retreated on crutches to the hospital, leaving the field of battle to the victor, and also the spoils of war—four shattered hats, two walking-sticks, the atoms of an umbrella, a mangled eye-glass, a flattened respirator, a prayer-book, one goggle, and part of the back of a human head. Next day the conqueror organized his forces afresh, and charged upon the detective with a summons, and that energetic public servant was felled, and cost a would-be suicide will call upon him and chance the consequences."

H.M.S. *Peacock*, Capt. Ingram, which arrived in port this morning from Singapore, is the latest addition to the British squadron in the Far East. It was while en route to the African station to relieve the *Peacock* that the ill-fated *Serpent* foundered.

It is quite on the cards that one of the tallest clan fights that have yet occurred in this Colony may commence at West Point during the next twenty-four hours. The police are doubtless on the *qui vive* and if "the rars" go flying through the air "the prelers will, no doubt, come down like the Assyrians of old. The trouble seems to have arisen through one of the noble brotherhood of wharf laborers falling on and mauling a member of the equally noble order of fishermen."

THAT the old saw which says that "It is an ill wind which blows no one good" is duly appreciated by a certain section of the community there can be no doubt whatever for a fire rarely occurs in this colony without being followed by some police cases in which the defendants are some shape or form, committed during the progress of the fire. Lo Aing, one of the gentry alluded to, was hauled before Mr. Wise this morning and charged with pilfering some trifling article from No. 111 Queen's Road on the 11th inst. "Jugged" for a week.

THE new Union Church, situated on Kennedy Road, was opened yesterday. Since the demolition of the old Union Church in Stanton Street the congregation have met for divine service in the City Hall pending the erection of the new structure, which is beautifully situated and commands a very pleasing site. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th April last year by Dr. Chalmers and has been built somewhat after the style of the old church, to plans and specifications by Mr. Denton, C.E. Adjoining the church is a manse for the pastor, Rev. G. H. Bondfield, which that gentleman will no doubt greatly appreciate. Mr. Bondfield, morning and evening services, and the choir, which is a feature about the Service was the excellent choir which sang the choral part of the service in an appreciative manner.

DURING the progress of the cricket match at Singapore on the 31st ultimo there was a terrific explosion, followed by a huge volume of smoke in the direction of Fort Tanjong Katong. At first everyone thought that the men were simply at practice, which in a way was supported by hearing guns fired in the direction of New Harbour. In the afternoon, however, it came to be known that the explosion was due to the bursting of an Armstrong 8 in. gun. As far as known at present, not a single man out of the nine standing round the gun was injured, although several pieces of the gun ploughed up the ground around them. The gun was one of the four bought from the Chinese Government during the Franco-Chinese war.

Additional particulars are to hand respecting the burning on the 31st ultimo of an 8 in. Armstrong gun at Tanjong Katong. The most surprising aspect of the affair consists in the fact that neither death nor injury resulted from the explosion; had the gun, however, been in the turret of a warship this satisfactory piece of news would not have been reported. Guns of this class are not now very common in British forts, their peculiarity consisting in the fact that they wrought iron casing by which they are protected does not extend the whole length of the gun, a considerable length of the steel tube being exposed. It was at the commencement of this unprotected section of the gun that the fracture took place, the projecting steel barrel being blown into numerous pieces many of which have not yet been recovered.

SOME two years ago, says an exchange, an Auckland (N.Z.) solicitor, moved by unwonted compassion—or, perhaps, being intoxicated gave a sovereign to a young man in great distress, and then lay low till Providence should send him his reward. The unaccounted emotion which went through him on that honorable occasion nearly blew his head off, and often, in after days, the memory of that good action warmed his soul and made him feel better. And on a certain disastrous Friday last month his benevolence bore fruit, and his good deed was returned to him a hundred-fold. A respectable old gentleman with white hair called in and told him that the woman in question was his erring daughter, now happily restored to him, and then he broke down and wept so copiously on the table that he became unrecognizable for nearly 15 minutes. At last, however, he revived, and blew his nose, and smothered the feelings which—in his capacity as a father—threatened to overcome him, and explained that he had come to refund the twenty shillings. Business being bad, and his office rent in arrears, the lawyer gladly assented, and then the overwhelmed parent gave him a bad 25-note with tears in his eyes, and prayed that the God of Abraham, Isaac, and the other fellow might bless him while he collected the change. Two hours later the benefactor got on to the situation, and then he blew the window out with his language, and tore the poker in two, and had to drag all his clothes off to avert suffocation, and fly round the room with nothing on except his eyeglasses. Next time he is called upon to do a benevolent action he intends to restrain himself if he has to climb over his mother's dead body to do it.

THERE are almost as many dangers about a private detective as there are in being a Social Party officer, and sacrificing one's eye in the cause of Terewit. Last week a lady residing at Moore's Ponds (Vic.), hired one of these observant persons to inspect the goings-on of the old man and see if he was not much disordered in mind, and with the genius of his title he muddled the job and got into trouble. His plan of campaign was to consider the patient through the window and the keyhole, and by way of corroboration he took no less than three respectable Christian friends along with him—gentlemen whose testimony would stand inspection if it was necessary to swear to anything bad. They went along together after dark, and if the party could have climbed the wall quietly all would have been right, but unhappily the Christians were short and thick and fat, and couldn't jump over two panes of glass. Moreover, one of them had to sneeze violently on top of the wall, and next moment the defendant rushed out with a stick and everybody on the head. He struck out in all directions with the unreasoning frenzy of a wild beast, and in about two minutes the whole party was swelled up to such an extent through assault and battery that it couldn't have got through a gate, and was so much disorganized as to be unfit for human inspection. The whole force were in a fair way to be killed, only their assailant fainting from excitement and over-exertion, and they got their second wind, and retreated on crutches to the hospital, leaving the field of battle to the victor, and also the spoils of war—four shattered hats, two walking-sticks, the atoms of an umbrella, a mangled eye-glass, a flattened respirator, a prayer-book, one goggle, and part of the back of a human head. Next day the conqueror organized his forces afresh, and charged upon the detective with a summons, and that energetic public servant was felled, and cost a would-be suicide will call upon him and chance the consequences."

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" steamer *Shirley* left Singapore for the port to-day, and may be expected to arrive on the 18th inst.

THE two chair-coolies who were charged with causing the death of a fellow-coolie on the 26th ulto, were again brought before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning. Mr. E. S. Kelly, broker, gave evidence as to the defendants and the deceased having been in his employ and also as to the complaints made by the former regarding the deceased. His Worship further ordered the case for a week, allowing the defendants out on bail in sureties of \$25 each.

A VERY enjoyable evening was spent at the City Hall on Saturday, when the second smoking concert of the Hongkong Musical Club was held. The programme opened with an overture by the band of the "Imperieuse" which was rendered in capital style. This was followed by a song from Mr. C. J. Hirst, which we believe bore the trade mark of "Les Rameaux"—the audience, however, looked as if they understood it and applauded vociferously. Then came a struggle between two banjos seconded, respectively, by Messrs. Collingwood and Ough. The result was a draw, and the audience demanding a finish these two gentlemen kindly renewed the combat, the bone of contention upon the occasion being the "Park Crescent March" which was fairly done. When the last wall of the march had died away Mr. Webster made his bow and sang "The Last of the Boys" very successfully, edging his way to the applause which followed. A ripple of laughter, however, ran through the house when Mr. D. B. L. Hopkins came tripping on to render a musical sketch which was funny to a degree. An encore could not be denied and Mr. H. obligingly responded with a couple more songs, and had the multitude not grown hoarse and thirsty, he would no doubt be warbling still. The second part of the programme commenced with a chorus by the German Liedertafel splendidly rendered and which was received with great applause. Herr G. von Wille then drew the bow and played Beethoven's "Romance" in a masterly manner. Mr. C. H. Grace's song "I arise from dreams of thee" was given in his best style and received a well merited round of applause. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by some musical selections which were played by the band whose presence tended much to the success of the entertainment.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge).

A PETTY COLLISION CASE.

The owner of a Chinese passenger boat sued Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. for \$50 as damages sustained by his boat when in collision with the defendant's steam launch in the harbour on the 6th instant. He also claimed \$50 as compensation for cargo lost and damaged at the time of the collision. Mr. Gedge, for Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Waters office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's office, was for the defendant company.

Wong Su, plaintiff, said he was the master of the *Wo Sing* passenger boat. He sailed from Shaui-kan on the 6th ultimo at 7.30 a.m. for Hongkong, with a number of passengers and some cargo. As he passed the *Hankow* wharf the sails were lowered, just then a steam launch was seen about 15 *cheungs* distant. His boat was moving in a westerly direction towards the anchorage at the *Fort* wharf. The launch was coming from the direction of Stonecutter's Island and was going at full speed. He and others on the junk shouted to the launch, but it came on and struck his vessel on the starboard side, with its stem, just between the main-mast and stern. The cargo fell overboard by reason of the violence of the collision. The hole made in the side of his vessel was seven feet long by about one foot wide. The launch kept on her course right up to the time of collision. After the collision he reversed his engine. The helmsman on the launch admitted the mistake and towed the passenger boat to Shaui-kan.

Cross-examined—At the time of the collision the wind was blowing fresh from the S.E. There were no other junks close beside them, running in the same direction. When his junk approached the *Hankow* wharf they lowered the sails, and after the collision his vessel had no sails set at all. When the launch was 15 *cheungs* distant the sailors were for and preparing to let go the anchor. He saw the launch and shouted to the men on board to go astern of his vessel. He did not change his helm, but went on his course steadily. He did not know what the cargo consisted of until he received an account for it from the *Chung Wo* shop a few days later. He "squarred" the account by writing it off the said firm's indebtedness to him for freight. He produced a stamped receipt to prove the transaction. It was the fault of his *foh*—that his junk was towed by the launch to Shaui-kan after the collision. He, personally, did not approve of it.

The defendant's launch admitted and said he was the helmsman at the time of the collision. The bow of the junk was pointing towards the west. He was struck by the handle of the rudder, which swung round through the force of the collision, and had since been treated at the hospital. The hole made in the junk was five feet in length and one foot in width. He knew nothing of the cargo, except that it was damaged.

By his lordship—If we had not lowered the sails the accident would not have happened. The sails were lowered when the launch was first seen at a distance of about 20 *cheungs*. The launch had sufficient time to have got out of our way—I think the collision occurred through the launch trying to cross our bow. It was impossible for us to have avoided the collision, because there was no room for us to alter our course.

Luk Fat, a passenger, gave similar evidence and Lau Chee, a contractor, gave evidence of repaying the damage done to the junk for \$22.50.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS.

The *North China Daily News* of the 6th instant contains the following:—
8, Bishopsgate Street, White, London, E.C. 4.
25th November, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the accompanying Circular we beg to advise you that this Company has been constituted with a paid-up Capital of £1,000,000 (with power to increase the amount as and when it may seem desirable to the Shareholders), and that we are prepared from this day to accept, and to pay at maturity, all Bills drawn under the commercial credits issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.,

The following are the exact terms of the guarantee in connection with the affairs of Messrs. Baring, Frères & Co. It was read and approved by the leading subscribers, including most of the London joint-stock banks.

GUARANTEE FUND.
Bank of England, November, 1890.
In consideration of advances which the Bank of England have agreed to make to Messrs. Baring Frères & Co. to enable them to discharge at maturity their liabilities existing on the 15th of November, 1890, or arising out of business initiated on or prior to the 15th of November, 1890.

THE INTER-COLONIAL CRICKET MATCHES.

HONGKONG V. STRAITS.

This match which commenced on Thursday the 1st ult. was continued on Friday the 2nd inst. We append the scores and bowling analyses in full, and refrain from comments on the principle of "the less said the sooner mended." Here then is the record of the most feeble cricket that has probably ever been played on the Straits "oval."

THE STRAITS XI. 1ST INNINGS.				
F. V. Hornby, c. Lumbert, b. Barff	0			
I. Hughes, c. Lawson, b. Barff	0			
E. W. Birch, c. Lawson, b. Barff	0			
S. C. Fox, c. Smith, b. Lawson	0			
Dr. Hinde, b. Barff	0			
H. L. Talbot, b. Barff	0			
C. E. Higginbotham, not out	21			
R. G. Watson, c. Blair, b. Lawson	10			
A. H. Bagnall, c. Durb, b. Lawson	0			
R. McKenzie, c. Dunn, b. Lawson	0			
A. J. Ross, b. Lawson	0			
Extras	4			
Total for 10 wickets	35			

Fall of wickets: 1 for 0, 2 for 0, 3 for 1, 4 for 1, 5 for 1, 6 for 1, 7 for 1, 8 for 1, 9 for 1, 10 for 1.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
Bowler	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Wickets
Barff	110	8	39	7
Lawson	10	6	34	7
Dunn	10	0	10	0
T. S. Smith	10	2	0	0

HONGKONG XI. 1ST INNINGS.				
E. M. Blair, c. Ross, b. Barff	4			
T. S. Smith, c. Talbot, b. Fox	3			
S. L. Durb, b. McKenzie	0			
Dr. J. A. Lawson, b. McKenzie	0			
C. G. Boyle, not out	17			
Capt. Dunn, b. Fox	0			
C. S. Barff, b. Fox	0			
A. J. Campbell, b. Fox	3			
Capt. Carden, b. Fox	1			
Cor. Rice, b. Hinde	0			
F. Lamont, c. Birch, b. Barff	0			
Extras	13			
Total	40			

Wickets.				
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
Bowler	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Wickets
S. C. Fox	75	7	12	5
R. McKenzie	40	6	7	3
Dr. Hinde	42	6	5	2
A. J. Ross	5	1	0	0

THE STRAITS XI. 2ND INNINGS.				
C. E. Higginbotham, b. Barff	12			
R. G. Watson, c. Rice, b. Barff	30			
I. Hughes, b. Lawson	2			
F. V. Hornby, c. w. b. Lawson	5			
E. W. Birch, c. w. b. Lawson	5			
S. C. Fox, c. Durb, b. Barff	26			
H. L. Talbot, c. Campbell, b. Barff	56			
A. H. Bagnall, c. Campbell, b. Barff	1			
R. McKenzie, not out	6			
A. J. Ross, c. Dunn, b. Lawson	7			
Dr. Hinde, c. Blair, b. Barff	7			
Extras	12			
Total	188			

Wickets.				
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
Bowler	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Wickets
Barff	145	14	45	5
Lawson	140	12	61	5
Durb	10	0	8	0
Campbell	15	0	14	0
Lamont	25	1	5	0
Cor. Rice	10	1	0	0
Boyle	15	1	0	0
Blair	15	0	13	0
T. S. Smith	10	0	10	0

COLOMBO V. NATIVE STATES.

The match, Colombo versus Native States, ended in a "draw" in favour of the States. Commenting on it the *Straits Times* says: "The last wicket of the Colombo team fell at 5 p.m. and had the Native States commenced their last innings punctually after the expiration of the regulation ten minutes the match might have been decided in their favour, but owing to some inexcusable reason they were unable to begin until 5.15, the extra five minutes delay having probably cost them the match."

JAPAN AND KOREA.

OBJECTIONS TO CHINA'S INFLUENCE.

In the Japanese Lower House, the following questions were recently put to the Government by Mr. Inoue Kaigo, backed by 53 members of the House. Mr. Inoue stated that he had received communications from Korea to the effect that safety was not guaranteed to the property of Japanese residents. The questions were as under:—In December, 1889, Mr. Kojima, President of the Yokohama Shokai Ginko, advanced the sum of \$70,000 to Mr. Boku Eiko, the Korean Ambassador despatched to Japan, and Count Inoue Kaoru, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kikyo Gyoza Kikyo, a Korean official then in Japan, were witnesses. The Customs revenue at Fusan, Yalu, and Ninsen were to be secured. Later the Korean Government borrowed 200,000 taels from the C. M. S. N. Co., making the revenue of the above mentioned ports security therefor, and the Customs revenue of these three places was now under the control of the Chinese Government. Was it because this revenue was security for debt that the Chinese Government was allowed control of the Customs? Notwithstanding that the Shokai Ginko had the right to this

revenue prior to the Chinese Japanese Government did not contest the matter. Would not the Government give its protection in matters affecting the rights of Japanese? The second question called attention to the breaking of a compact by the Korean Government, made between Mr. Min, Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Takizawa Shinschiro, the Japanese Minister Resident, that in return for a line from Fusan to Kishiu the Korean Government would not connect the line with those of foreign Powers, and that even a land line which could compete with this cable should not be constructed; and asked if the Japanese Government had not tacitly allowed the Korean Government to break their promise, or had called them to account for it. The other two questions called attention to the discrimination made against the Japanese in the matter of exporting glass from Gishu Heiando, notwithstanding a favoured-nation clause in the treaty of commerce concluded with Korea and asked if the Japanese Government had ever asserted its rights under the clause, and if so, why the Koreans had not agreed to their demand? and also related a case of alleged injustice committed against some Japanese fishermen, and asked if the Government did not propose to protect the property of its people.

BRITISH V. FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS.

The following, a paragraph from Mr. Ernest Satoru's report on the trade of Uruguay for the years 1886 to 1890, will be of interest to many of our readers:—

Should British Manufacturers, then, be encouraged to lower the quality of their production in order to compete with their rivals? Advice of this kind has frequently been offered of late years, but those who are short-sighted counsellors who would be content to see the high reputation of English goods sacrificed in order that the volume of our trade might be enlarged. Let anyone examine the figures given in this report, and he will scarcely be able to avoid the conclusion that Great Britain commands a fair share, certainly far more than an equal share, of the market in this Republic, and that her people have no reason to fear or complain of the competition of other nations. I have discussed this question with British merchants in various countries, and I find, as a rule, that they do not consider that British trade has suffered at all in the manner that has been represented. It is true that in many foreign ports the number of English firms has greatly diminished from what it was formerly. We are sometimes told that this is due to their old-fashioned method of conducting business. They do not, it is said, move sufficiently fast with the times. Others have come in, and contenting themselves with less profits and smaller commissions, have cut them out. They do not, and this is perhaps true, give such large credits to their customers as other people. But even allowing all this, it is only their share in the remuneration of the work of distribution that is less than it was before. The actual commerce has not fallen off to any important extent, whether absolutely or proportionally while the British carrying trade has enormously developed. Telegraphs and steamers, in facilitating the despatch of orders and the transit of merchandise, have decreased the fund for the payment of the merchant engaged in the work of distribution, while they have diminished the number of hands required to deal with an equal volume of trade. The British merchant, in the enjoyment of an acquired position, is not under the same necessity of offering inducements to consumers as those who aspire towards an equally good place in the commerce of the world. He does not care for the trivialities, the odds and ends of trade, but looks to large transactions of a simple kind in a few articles of extensive consumption. If he finds the remuneration inadequate, he turns his attention to more lucrative fields. Those who, although perhaps not over eager to admit that business is profitable to them, do seem to be working at a loss. That there should be some grumbling is not surprising, when we recollect that in the beginning of the seventeenth century it was considered hardly worth while to trade at a profit of less than cent per cent.

NOTES FROM SIAM.

Cases of cholera are of daily occurrence. Yesterday morning a European died on board the Austrian bark *Gehon*. The murder of two British subjects is reported from Mustang Angton. The first occurred in November, a king's nephew, *Kuadun*, being killed and his boat, gun, revolver and 160 taels of gold. The second outrage happened in December, one Paker Mallit being killed and his companion Paker Myidm seriously wounded as well as losing 200 taels. The ceremonies in connection with the hair-cutting of the heir apparent will begin on the 12th of Jan. All the Rajahs from the peninsula as well as the Governors of provinces are expected in Bangkok with the customary presents. We hear that officers will receive all their arrears of pay together with an extra month's salary in the course of the occasion. This news ought to dispel the gloom of the gallant army, and no doubt there will be many smiling countenances in the processions. Anxiety is being felt at St. Petersburg concerning the fate of the Russian explorer Mr. Gromov-Gresham, from whom no tidings have been received for a long time. He is on a tour in Eastern Asia, exploring the unknown countries lying along the Tibetan and Chinese frontiers. The last news received from him was that he had arrived at Khami, in China, at the end of last year. From thence he intended to go, by the way of Suijan, through the Nan Shan range to Eastern Tibet. He was to return, by Kuldja, to Russia during the present month, but nothing further has been heard from him. The railway surveys under the direction of Sir Andrew Clarke have been finished and the Government have decided to build the first line, only one account from Bangkok to Kora. Cien was made on a company on the concession of Comodoro A. de Richelieu and Capt. Loftus and although the line offered brilliant prospects, especially when we take into consideration the likelihood of such a line being carried on to the fertile valley of the Mekong, the scheme has proved abortive; and notwithstanding that the most influential Siamese princes were on the board of directors only two thirds of the small capital of \$800,000 was subscribed for. The P. W. D. has above excellent signs of health and vigor; the repelling of roads and bridges goes steadily on and as we have now many capable Europeans on the staff we may see next year the fulfilment of our wishes. It is not often that big game shooting is so to speak, provided at our doors in Bangkok, yet only a very few days ago a resident shot two large tiger-cats in his own grounds, the weapon used being a sixteen bore fowling piece with No. 4 shot. One of the beasts, known to naturalists as *Felis tigris*, measured some four feet in length, exclusive of tail, which was about ten inches. The marking of the body more resembled that of a leopard than a tiger. The other was of the species known to the Malays as *Delomandus (Prionodon gracilis)* and had a long pointed nose, dark brown marked skin, and the paws of a dog. Its full length over all was four feet and a half. The *Delomandus* is a carnivorous animal inhabiting the forests of Java, and regarded as a connecting link between the

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Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

Viverride and the *Felide* family, but hitherto we have never heard of its having been seen in these parts. The gentleman who shot the animals informs us that they had cost him some four hundred taels in turkeys, rabbits and game of various kinds and that the bagging of them has been the means of freeing from reproach the fair name of a Chinese gardener who had long lain under suspicion of being the poacher. We regret to have to announce the death of Captain A. Petersen of H.S.M. gun boat *Clady* who died on Saturday last, and was buried in the Protestant Cemetery on Sunday morning. The deceased, who was 54 years of age, had been many years in this country and was universally respected. He complained of feeling unwell on Christmas Day shortly after partaking of a hearty meal at Chantaboon where his vessel was stationed. Coming up to Bangkok as quickly as possible, he became unconscious at the bar, and shortly afterwards expired. A large number of steam launches with friends and mourners followed the remains to the Cemetery, where a guard of honor from the Navy was in attendance. Among the Naval officials present we noticed Comodoro de Richelieu, Phra Warasum, and all the Europeans attached to that branch of the public service. The Danish Consul also attended. — *Bangkok Exchange*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CHUMULO, Dec. 14th, 1890.

This place has gone up wonderfully in the course of the last few years, and the reasons why the Celestials are making spasmodic efforts to stick to the country are as clear as day. Light Judge for years by the results of a late land sale. Our local auctioneer, Mr. A. Gorchalki, sold the other day by public auction (according to our land regulations) a piece of ground measuring 770 square metres for \$2,286; the same land could have been bought a few years ago for \$6 per hundred square metres. This was the last of the so-called C lots, and a gentleman who dropped in after the sale regretted not having been there, stating that he had been prepared to go as high as \$4,000 for that lot. The original Chinese settler, who has become much too small already, and they have an additional concession granted them to the eastward of the general Foreign concession; their original settlement being hemmed in to the westward by the sea, to the eastward by the Japanese, and to the north and southward by portions of the Foreign settlement. The new additional settlement granted to the Chinese is well chosen; their two concessions now handicap both the Japanese and Foreign settlements. The old one fronts the harbour and borders on the Customs and the new one, while the new one is on the road to the capital and having business in this place must pass through it. It actually occupies the best part of the late native settlement, and hundreds of their houses had to be pulled down to make room for long tailed John. Those shanties, however, have sprung up again on the neighbouring hill, shall I say mushroom-like phoenix like? Well, I think that may be a question of taste; anyhow, there they are again. In some respects the natives may be congratulated on the change; they exchange a poor, which were paddy fields not long ago, for much healthier localities, of which, I imagine, they will soon succeed to make a peculiar mess of their own, if left alone. But their Chinese successors on the estate will find fields far better improved by the use of sufficient quantities, chloroform, and set other traps to guard against the common bilious, malarial and typhoid fever, etc.; a picul of prevention is better than a ton of cure. I take it for granted, of course, that not even by a submarine, or a faint essay at sanitation will be attempted in these new settlements. Who should be the director of ceremonies (the inspector of nuisances or the municipal engineer) to struggle against the proclivities to huddle together in filth, ignorance, prejudice and disease? *L'Union fait la force*, you know. Much inconvenience is being felt by the absence of more rapid river communication. It is true there is quite a large fleet of Japanese cargo-boats plying between here and Mipo, but for passenger traffic the river steamer service is utterly inadequate although in no more than a sense so is rendering capital service, she takes occasionally two tides for the single trip, owing to her bulk, she having been intended originally for a sea-going boat, to run in the Suwonada.—*Mercury*.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
30th December, 1890.

We knew nothing until the next day of the disaster to the *Shanghai*, which occurred that morning just below our city. You have doubtless already had all particulars of the affair. Indeed, we are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Shanghai papers to learn the facts; it is impossible to obtain reliable information here. The report in my last letter that the remains of the late Viceroy had been removed from the *ganlu* was not true. My information was mistaken. The funeral is now announced to take place on the 24th of the present Chinese month (January 4th). The roads leading to Nanking from the north are just now very badly infested with robbers, farmers and villagers are in a chronic state of alarm. Nearly every hamlet and farmstead has hoisted a flag and organised for protection. What value the flag has I cannot understand unless it be that originally generally share the notion that a hamlet makes an army terrible. The flag is not at all uniform; each company seems to have gathered up all the odd bits of bright cotton, in its possession and stitched them together. Some are triangular and others picturesque. A great many "refugees" from the north are gathered at the gates of the city here for relief, as is the case every winter. It is heart-breaking to witness the suffering which prevails. But genuine as is the want of these unfortunate a great many frauds are nevertheless practised upon the officials by people who are not in need, and it is on this account, I am told, that there is charge of the relief have decided to distribute cooked rice this winter instead of the uncooked grain as heretofore. A fight took place a few days since outside the Tai-ping Gate between some of these refugees, who were cutting grass on the mountain-side and some fishermen returning from Lotus Lake, which is just outside the city wall. The grass-cutters attacked the fishermen and being more numerous overpowered them and took their fish. Quite a number of persons were hurt in the brawl and soldiers were sent to quell the disturbance. Several men were arrested, but it being difficult to prove their responsibility they were released and a characteristic proclamation was put out, declaring that the *Hien* would this time show clemency and forgive them, but that hereafter they must not again indulge in such lawlessness. A robber was beheaded about a week ago on Ping-ang-kai, one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city and his body lay in the middle of the street for some time after his execution. The Chinese evidently believe that public executions have a deterrent effect on would-be criminals, but life is a high price to pay for a questionable benefit and it's a pity at any rate that such revolting scenes should not be confined to some less frequented spot.—*N. C. Daily News*.

WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HIS INITIALS ARE "J. D."

When a woman travels ten miles merely to ask a few questions we may assume that her curiosity is excited.

In the year 1883, a story went forth from Lever-look Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, which aroused great interest in all the region thereabout. People came from various directions to enquire into the matter, what was alleged to have occurred had to do mostly with one man. If the story turned out to be true some good was likely to come of it if false, it would only put the community more on their guard against all sorts of wild rumours. Among the women who were bound to get at the foundation of it was one from St. Albans and a cook from Langley.

How strangely things work out in this queer world. Seven years have passed and the facts are now to become generally public for the first time. It appears that about the first of January, 1883, an old resident of the place above named, was said, and commonly believed, to be in a dying condition.

For five months an able and clever physician had been attending him constantly, no medical man could have done more. His ailment was decided to be gout and rheumatism, which are now held to be practically the same malady differently located. Well, this began back in July, 1882. As time ran along the patient grew worse. The doctor's ability and experience didn't seem to count. The sufferer's ankles, feet, and hands, became badly swollen. We all know this must have been a scary symptom because that the fluids of his body (and the body is nearly all fluid anyway)—instead of being carried off as they naturally should be, were flowing over their channels and inundating the parts around them, just as a stream does after heavy rains.

The doctor said, the danger of this state of things lay in the fact, that when the water reached the heart or lungs it might end in sudden death. The cause of dropsy is the refusal of the kidneys to carry off the water, so much is plain. But what makes the kidneys strike work? We now know the reason of that. It is because they are partially paralyzed by a poison in the blood, arising from indigestible food in the stomach. In plain English, a chronic state of indigestion and dyspepsia was responsible for results which now threatened our unknown friend's life. It was reported—and of this there isn't a doubt—that his abdomen was blown like a bladder on account of the water which soaked all through his flesh. In conversation a few weeks ago, he said "All my friends now look on me as a dying man."

And reasonably enough too, for what chance is there for a man who is gradually drowning in this way? For that is what it was—drowning and nothing else in the world. Medicine appeared to be of no use, and the physician suggested that possibly the poor man might be benefited if he could go away from home and try the baths, mineral waters, and change of scene and air. But nobody believed in that plan, and in honest truth, it is hardly likely that the wise physician believed in it himself. At all events the idea wasn't put into practice.

About this time the patient's wife happened to be in the shop of a chemist at Hemel Hempstead, and he gave her a little book, a sort of small pamphlet, and said she might like to read it. She did read it, and found in it the full description of the very complaint that was afflicting her husband to his grief, and also the name of what was asserted to be a remedy for it. After some trouble she got him to consent to try it, and was for a bottle. He began and kept it up for four months, taking twenty-six bottles altogether. At the end of that time, he was a well, sound man, and it is to-day. The whole neighborhood was amazed. His recovery, when he had been looked upon as no better than a dead man, set tongues wagging all around the country. He now says, "I should not have been here now, if it had not been for Mother Selig's Curative Syrup."

Our friend, however, not to publish his full name, but says we may print his initials, which are "J. D." Address: 14, Kensington, London, W. (Telephone No. 1444). He will send you a bottle of Selig's Curative Syrup.

Advertisements.

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"FORMOSA."
Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at DAWLIGHT.

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Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock.

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Hongkong, 12th January 1891. [116]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
MILLINERY, DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
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A QUANTITY OF
DRAPERY AND MILLINERY,
Comprising:—

Ladies' UMBRELLAS, Plain Fancy Silk SUNSHADES, Ladies' and Children's FUR COLORETTES and VICTORIAS, Ladies' and Children's CASHMERE HOSE, Men's HALF HOSE, Children's ready-made TUNICS and FROCKS, Ladies' Tailor-made JACKETS, Ladies' Striped and Plain SKIRTS, Ladies' Black KID GLOVES, BROCHE, SILKS and LAPE' LOUNCINGS in newest designs for Evening Wear and Tazewells, or Fancy Dresses, Ladies' WATERPROOFS, PLUSH, BAREGE, DRESS GOODS, LACE, CUFFS, COLLARS, Gen's White SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, TWEEDS and WINTER MATERIALS, &c.

A quantity of FANCY GOODS,
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The above will be on view on Wednesday, the 14th instant P.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1891. [124]

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO,
&c., &c., &c.

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Comprising:—
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, UPHOLSTERED in Rose and Gold Silk TAPESTRY, FANCY CHAIRS, Marble-top TABLES, PICTURES and ENGRAVINGS, CHIFFEN-DALE and MANTLE MIRRORS, BRASS FENDERS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, Handsome LAMPS on Brass Pedestal, Brass-framed EMBROIDERED FIRE SCREEN, &c., &c.

COTTAGE PIANO, by Otto, quite new.
Handsome CARVED SIDEBOARD with Beveled Glass Back, ditto GLASS STAND, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, ELECTRO-PLATED GLASS and CHOCOLATE WARE, CUTLERY, DINNER WAGON, &c.

AMERICAN WALNUT INLAID BED-STEAD with SPRING and HAIR MATTRESSES, LADY'S WARDROBE, with Beveled Glass Marble-top Bureau and Dressing TABLE, Marble-top WASH STAND & SET, BED-ROOM SUITE, BOOK-CASE, MANTLE DRESSING, &c., &c.
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